



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

4. The reduction in the standard of living, by extending the tendency already enforced to some extent, as in the gradual withdrawal of meat and other valuable food products from the daily diet, and adopting such standards as are common in China and Japan, where beef, butter and milk are practically unknown.

The greatest study of mankind is not man, but the application of principles upon which depends the preservation of man's prosperity and civilization; and this study must not only include the application of science to raise high the limitations of the production from the soil of necessary food supplies, but it must also include the application of sense in placing some just and necessary limitations upon the reproduction of the least fit of human kind.

CYRIL G. HOPKINS

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

ATTENDANCE OF STUDENTS AT FOREIGN UNIVERSITIES

The following table, which I have recently compiled, may be of interest to your readers.

These figures of attendance were furnished to the U. S. Commissioner of Education by the editor of *Minerva*, were printed by him in his annual report for 1908 (not summarized as here, but in detail for each institution, country by country), and are probably as complete as any which could be readily found or compiled. That these totals understate, rather than overstate, the attendance in some of the countries which have not taken the pains to prepare complete official statistics is highly probable; thus in *SCIENCE*, September 24, 1909, there are given figures quoted from Professor B. Menshutkin, writing in *Nature*, which claim a total attendance of students in the higher educational institutions of Russia for the years of 1908 and 1909, of 76,900, with the surmise of possibly 20,000 more in private higher colleges in different towns—a total of 96,900 as opposed to 54,208 given in the

table for the year 1907 as a total of the figures furnished by the editor of *Minerva*.

I have not *Nature* at hand, but as quoted in *SCIENCE* Professor Menshutkin fails to state from what source his figures were drawn and I have therefore not been able to check them and, consequently, have not felt free to use them in this table in place of those having the sanction of "official" source. My own belief is that the total for Norway is considerably less than it should be if it represented complete results, but I have not, after due search, been able to find official supplementary figures. The same may be true in the case of some other countries, but the table is significant enough as it stands in the showing it makes of the widespread interest and participation in higher education.

Country	Population	Number of Students in Higher Educational Institutions, 1906-7	Population per Student
United States	83,941,510 (Est. 1906)	238,395 ¹ 212,956 ²	296 394
Switzerland	3,463,609 (Cen. 1905)	10,511	330
France	39,252,267 (Cen. 1906)	50,935	771
Denmark	2,605,268 (Cen. 1906)	3,363	775
Germany	60,641,278 (Cen. 1905)	73,020 ³	830
Austria-Hungary	46,373,359 (Est. 1906)	51,691	909
Greece	2,631,952 (Cen. 1907)	2,836	928
Italy	33,640,710 (Est. 1907)	33,174	1,014
Belgium	7,238,622 (Est. 1906)	7,139	1,014
Netherlands	5,672,237 (Cen. 1906)	5,435	1,044
United Kingdom	44,100,231 (Est. 1906)	41,305 ⁴	1,068
Spain	18,331,574 (Cen. 1900)	15,642	1,204
Roumania	6,585,634 (Est. 1907)	5,336	1,234
Sweden	5,337,055 (Cen. 1906)	4,032	1,324
Portugal	5,423,132 (Cen. 1900)	3,923	1,382
Norway	2,321,088 (Est. 1906)	1,500	1,547
Servia	2,676,989 (Est. 1904)	1,022	2,619
Russian Empire	149,299,300 (Est. 1906)	54,208	2,754
Bulgaria	4,035,620 (Cen. 1905)	1,324	3,048

Population from "Statesman's Year Book," 1908. Number of Students from "Report of U. S. Commissioner of Education," 1908, Vol. I.

GUIDO H. MARX

ELECTIONS TO THE AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY

At the annual elections for members of the American Philosophical Society on April 23, fifteen residents of the United States and five

¹ Including normal schools.

² Excluding normal schools.

³ Including hearers.

⁴ Excluding 22,159 "evening students."